The deadness of the Lenten season is past eturning vitality during the last few days has seome conspicuously apparent. Just at the ment when life seemed almost extinct a preeze of new and startling gossip swept over the town, which was caught up by still newer and stranger stories, and fannod and freshened by Rumor's tireless wings, until society was in whirlwind of excitement, and the tinkle of shurch bells sounded faint and far away. An slopement is so rare a thing in this era of aded opinions that the announcement of Miss Kate Kernochan's runaway marriage acted like a shower bath upon all who knew her. The why and wherefore has been frequently asked for, but so far no one was ever able to give it. Rebellious fathers are so easily subdued, and the foot of the daughter is so generally on the mother's neck, that it would seem to be hardly necessary for a girl to go forth from a home of love and luxury, and give herself away without all her friends at her side. However, so it is, and Miss Kernochan having set the fashion of indifference and undutifulness, as she has done many another fashion portance in her father's house, runaways, rope ladders, romantic passions, and foolish marriages will probably come in again, and become ere long epidemic. It is to be hoped, owever, that the young ladles who follow Miss Kernochan's example will have some excuse in

the attractions of the men they marry. Following closely upon the heels of the fugitive lovers comes a delightful bit of gossip from behind the scenes, involving both professional and amateur actors, but productive so Then come the intrigues and entanglements

of the Arien ball, which, being just a trifle too steep for respectable women to patronize, afforded an admirable opportunity for married men to take a flying excursion into the prohibited domain of the irregulars. That they Improved the occasion, sometimes to their own discomfiture, was fully realized by the gentleman who followed a pretty shop girl belonging to a fashionable establishment in Twenty-third street, until she turned upon him, hurled his she wanted no "howiers or club swells" among his wife should know of his goings on, "for many's the five dollars' worth of findin's that I've sold her," continued the pretty vixen. It is needless to say that the gentleman made no further effort to enlarge his acquaintance in the direction of his late charmer, and rather cigarette, that the season of masked balls was

A fast-day dinner was given on Wednesday by Mrs. William Amory for Miss Ward of Boston, at which the changes were rung upon the fishy tribes until the brains of all present ought to have been polished and brightened into the highest degree of brilliancy. Fish dinners are very fashionable this Lent, and are frequently given for the entertainment of Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church. As they begin with oysters and end with terrapin, it is fair to suppose that the reverend gen-tlemen are able to endure the punishment of eating them. At one given not long ago a rather startling innovation was made by the Roman Catholic hostess in the shape of canvas back ducks for the concluding course. The lady stoutly maintained that they were admissible on the ground that "canvas-backs were always more or less fishy." "And did you est them?" inquired a devout parishioner of her spiritual guide and example. "I am afraid I did," was the humiliating but honest rejoinder.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure gave another of their sumptuous banquets on Washington's Birthday, and Mrs. J. P. Giraud Foster entertained Mrs. Richard Dana of Paris and her charming daughter at a very pleasant little dinner on the same day. Mrs. Dana was before her marriage Miss Agnes Murray, daughter of Col. James B. Murray.

Mrs. Del Monte also held her last reception

on Thursday, and, as it was a holiday, the ladies were enlivened by the society of an unusual number of the stronger sex.

A very large and elaborate luncheon of many hours' duration was given by Mrs. Samue Smith on the 22d. It was principally remarkable for the number of beautiful women who adorned the table, and among whom were Mrs August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Colgate Miss Ada Smith, Miss Fanny Lanier, Miss Jean Turnure, and the Misses Emmett.

For entertainments to come the tide of fash ion still runs in the direction of large dinners and dramatic or poetical readings. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt has issued invitations for a gathering of the latter kind on Monday next when Miss Cowell will give some of her delightful recitations.

Mrs. Bradley Martin has cards out for another large dinner on March 6, which will probably end the series, as Mr. and Mrs. Martin sail early in the spring for Europe, having taker again the lodge in Scotland which they occupied last season as their summer residence.

Notwithstanding that cottages at Newport and on Long Island are renting with astonish ing rapidity, the spring exodus to Europe promises to be this year larger than ever. Mr. and Mrs. Lanier and Miss Fanny Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. David Egleston, Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Louisa Morgan sail in the steamer of March 31 for a few months' tour. Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane will spend the summer on the other side where Col. Kane will probably in dulge his favorite taste by driving a coach be-

tween London and Windsor. Mrs. Lawrence Turnure will probably not go abroad this summer, but will take a cottage at

Newport for the season.

The marriage of Miss Louisa Stephens and Mr. Eugene Thom-Kirkland is announced to take place at Calvary Church on the 18th of April. There will be no bridesmaids, but the usual reception after the church ceremony. The marriage of Miss Minnie Stone and Mr.

Frederick Schenck will probably be solemnized in Easter week. The engagement of Miss Annie Cutting and

Mr. George Heath of Paris is currently reported, and generally believed to be true. The dulness of the early part of the winter among the Americans in Home has been enlivened by a carnival of unusual gayety and brilliancy. Court balls, concerts, and banquets at the Quirinal were numerous just previous to Lent. The young Ambassadress, Mrs. W. W. Astor, has, however, been unable to appear on any state occasion, or even at entertainments at her own residence. Presentations have been made by Mr. Astor, and when necessary for American ladles by Madame de Westenberg and Madame von Lindencrone. Mrs. Rives Mr. and Mrs. Walker Smith, and Mr. Reginald Rives were entertained at large dinners by Mr. by many of the English residents. Mrs. Rives's

party have gone to Spain and Algeria. As an illustration of the immense amount of energy that Americans can throw into the business of amusing themselves, we hear of a large party leaving Rome by an early morning train to attend a ball given in Florence by Madame Peruzzi, a daughter of Mr. W. W. Story, and then, after dancing all night, jumping from ball dress to travelling costume, and returning to liome in time for Lady Alfred Paget's ball the same evening. Mr. Waldo Story was one of this party, and was accompanied by his be

Garibaldi Hall Burned.

The lager beer saloon, 78 and 80 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, known as Garibaidi Hall, was burned Jesterday. The fire, which is supposed to be of in-cendiary origin, made such progress that John Bushing. the hartender who, with his wife and two children, oc-cupied apartments in the second story, was compelled to exche by the second story window. The building, which is owned by John Mullins, was an old landmark. There was no insurance upon if and the loss is fixed at \$1.00. The autoon boxed by John Moeller was damaged to the extent of \$1.00.

Released After Blx Years in an Asylum.

Judge Donohue directed vesterday the dis-Stuger Donoline directed yeaterday the dis-charge of Capit Martin Lather Smith, who for all years has been an immate of the Ward's Island Lauratic Asylum. He says that, while there may be some doubt as to the later of Capit. Smith, it was not sufficient to jus-tify his confinement, as against the opinion of his wife and her desire to take care of him. WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The week has been an exciting one in Franc A new Ministry has been formed under M. Jules Ferry, who has cut the deadlook between the Senate and Assembly by resurrecting some old law whereby it is found possible to deprive the French princes of their military commands. It is difficult to imagine anything more unreasoning or unreasonable. Because a Bona-parte placards the streets of Paris with a manifesto the Assembly becomes panic-stricken, and demands the immediate banishment or removal from the army of a number of quiet, elderly gentlemen, whose military and naval achievements compare more than favorably with those of M. Jules Ferry orany of his subordinates. This it does while shricking that the republic is strong enough to protect herself.

The roughs of the east end of London, feeling. with a logical instinct which one would scarcely have expected of them, that a Salvation Army without any enemy to fight is an anomaly, have organized a Skeleton Army. At present it is said to be only a small organiza-tion beginning in the classical district of Hackney, but it is increasing with alarming rapidity. They carry banners ornamented with skulls, crossbones, and the words "Skeleton Army." They parade through the streets near the head-quarters of the Salvation Army shouting profane doggerel rhymes set to the music of the bymns of the Salvationists. The "Hallelujah Lass," or red-capped Salvationist, who falls in-to their clutches has need for a large supply of Christian long suffering, for he or she is,hustled about unmercifully. On a recent occasion it was feared that the Skeleton Army was about to attack the Grecian Theatre, the head-quarters of the Salvation Army. All day Sunday 100 policemen under the command of eight inspectors kept watch and ward, but, although rufflanly bands of young thieves and blackguards haunted the neighborhood shouting their ribald songs, no concerted attack was Salvation Army in London, and every sentence imposed by a police magistrate upon any person interfering with them intensifies it. It has been felt for some time in English

business circles that a new Bankruptcy act was necessary. Two years ago a Bankruptey bill was formulated by the Government, but owing to the continued obstruction in Parliament nothing has as yet been done. Under the present state of the law clever rogues are able to avoid their debts to a great extent, or at all events to compound at a rate which a respectable and honest merchant would not offer. Mr. Gladstone's Government are fully awake to this state of affairs, and the Bankruptcy bill will probably be one of the first reform measares pushed forward. There is only one objection to such a course at the present time. Trade is dull, and the passing of a new act would probably increase the depression. Dis-honest or weak traders would go into bankruptcy while the old law remained in force and while they could take advantage of the old copholes for escape. The failures of their customers would force solvent merchants to reduce their book assets, and thus their balance sheets would show unsatisfactory results. This was exactly what did happen when the number of failures in England and Wales was 6,518; in 1870, under the new act, only 5,002.

The trial of Prince Krapotkine brought into considerable prominence his friend Elisée Reclus, one of the most interesting figures among the European Socialists. He is now living in a modest little villa on the shore of the Lake of Geneva. He is some 50 years old, with much more of the air of a man of letters than of a man of action. No one would ever pick him out as a revolutionary firebrand and the most ardent of Anarchists. He is short of stature, slight, with a forehead of great height and breadth framed in a mass of shaggy hair just turning to gray from its original brown. His beard and moustache are of the same color, and his deep blue eyes are full of power and intelligence. His knowledge is something marvellous. He knows the whole world as well as a New Yorker knows New York, and his prodigious memory allows noth-ing to escape which he has once read, heard, or seen. He knows almost every European lan-guage, and some idea of his studies may be gained from the fact that he learned the Russian language merely in order to write the article on Russia in his wonderful work, "Universal Geography." Surely such a man would be the last that one would expect to shoulder a musket as a private soldier under the Commune. M. Reclus had an exceedingly interesting conversation with a friend lately, part of which has found its way into print. As | refined and robust; the two religious figures are not lack all the world knows, the Anarchists object no only to Governments, but to every kind of authority. In order to find out M. Reclus's exact views on this subject, his friend asked him. "What would you do on board a ship in a "As Greek sailors," he answered choose the shiest mariner among us-the one with the best coup d'ail-to take the management of the ship. But we should neither treat him as Captain nor call him one-simply carry out his directions as one has to carry out the directions of a surgeon who performs an operation. Every man to his trade." In regard to the grand division of property, which is one of the results of socialism, Reclus emphatically said that the Socialists were not so foolish as to imagine that it could be brought about by anything they might do. Governments must be abolished, according to him, before such a state of affairs can exist. The question of how crime could be suppressed or punished without a Government is somewhat of a poser for the Anarchists, and most people will think that his remedy savors very much of the principle of authority. "The man who commits a crime," he said, "interferes with my freedom, impedes my liberty of action. He would be rought before one of the groups into which society would spontaneously resolve itself, and -I don't say punished-restrained. But we should not require courts and policemen for that." M. Reclus has no faith in the stability of the French republic. The power that en did not come from the bayonets that supported him or the courtiers who flattered him. He had it because the people believed in him. Nowadays the French people believe in nothing-neither in the Church to make them happy in another world, nor in a Government to make them prosperous in this. The only refuge that M. Reclus can find for France is in Communism, and he says that from personal knowledge he became convinced that the peas-antry are much more in favor of it than is generally supposed. They believe, he said, in the nationalization of land, which is to be the great

achievement of socialism. Now that Gambetta is gone, Clémenceau is speedily coming to the front as the strongest man in the Republican party. He is in many ways the opposite of the ex-Dictator. Gambetta was always in favor of centralization. To such a policy Clémenceau is bitterly opposed. believing that it will never do for one man, who has control of the Ministry of the Interior and the telegraph wires, to run the whole of France according to his own sweet will. Gam betta was then the apostle of opportunism; Clemenceau of unyielding radicalism. But, in spite of these and many more marked distinc-tions, Dr. Clémenceau is probably the only man who will be able to slip into Gambetta's shoes. Clémenceau was born in 1841 in La Vendée, the land of earnestness. For six generations the chiefs of his family had been physicians, and his father practised medicine at Nantes. One fine morning, when young Clemenceau was just 17 years old, the prison van stopped at his father's door, and, without one word of exlanation, the Doctor was conveyed to MarMRS. MORDAUNTS JEALOUSY.

formed, and he became a full-fledged Republican, writing for Le Travail, Le Martin, La Jeune France, and such other Quartier Latin ournals as the imperial caprice allowed to exist from time to time. In 1862 he summone the students to go to the Place de la Bastille in a body to celebrate the anniversary of Feb. 28, 1848. The natural consequence of this freak was that he was arrested and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. A characteristic ane

1848. The natural consequence of this freak was that he was arrested and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. A characteristic anecdote is told of him in relation to this incident. It is the rule of the Mazas prison that every newcomer must take a bath immediately on entering the door. When Clömenceau was deposited at the prison door he had just eaten a hearty meal, and he knew, as a medical student, that bathing with a full stomach was dangerous. The authorities, however, insisted upon the bath formsility, and the matter was finally compromised by his undressing, dipping his toes in the water, and then dressing again, just as if he had taken a bath.

With his pertinacious disposition. Dr. Clémenceau soon realized the fact that if he were to remain in France he would be likely to spend most of his life in prison. He accordingly resolved to travel, and started for the United States. Here he acquired the English language, and also studied our political and social institutions so carefully that on his return to Paris he was sable to write very fair New York letters for Le Temps without stirring from the office. After some years spent in America the supplies of money from home were, for some reason, stopped, and he became a professor of French in a school at Greenwich, Conn. In 1800 he returned to Paris, taking with him a French wife, and set up in business as a doctor at Montmartre. After he had been here for a short time, Dr. Clémenceau summed up his impressions of America in a letter, saying: "I have remarked two things—the Americans have no general ideas and no good coffee."

Clémenceau acquired so great a popularity at Montmartre that when the war broke out in 1870 he was made Mayor of the district. As thousands of refugees from the outlying districts were constantly coming in, it required no ordinary administrative ability to supply them with food and lodging, and settle their differences and perity quarrels. In 1871 he was elected a member of the National Assembly, and voted against the preliminaries of pe

ART EXHIBITIONS.

The First Show of the New York Art Club.

This is as heterogeneous a collection of paintings as could well be got together without running after positive eccentricities. There are pictures that are fresh from the easel and others that show signs of defresh from the cases and others and sinow signs or de-cay. There are water colors and oil paintings, land-scapes and figure pieces, good and bad and indifferent, as is usual. But there are also varieties which are not commonly to be seen close together and impartially hung. We have both sections of the Munich men repre-sented by Mr. Shirlaw and Mr. Chase. Mr. F. D. Millet gives us some inkling of what first-class French artists are driving at, now that Corôt and Rousseau are pass. Mr. Reinhart reminds us of the good work that second rate Frenchmen are doing. The "tonists" are repre-sented by Mr. Bunce and Mr. Miller, the literalists by Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Benont Irwin, the idealists by Mr. La Farge, and every other conceivable ism seems to

have at least one example here.

The club, in giving this exhibition, has proceeded on a new and original plan. It claims to be as liberal as the day in the matter of memberships. Everybody who can paint a good picture is eligible, and nobody's opinion as to what constitutes a good picture is slighted. Each member has been allowed to send what he considers his best available work; but the club does not propose to pass upon or exhibit any work by outsiders. The show is, therefore, a sort of family affair, while, on the other hand it could get the club does not propose to pass upon or exhibit any work by outsiders. The show is, therefore, a sort of family affair, while, on the other hand it could not have been much more varied if all the

worthy in the exhibition. They are two altar panels of St. John and Mary-which of the Marys we are not told -a figure of a nymph under apple loughs, and a picture of a "Boy and Dog." They are painted somewhat in the nanner of Couture, but with a firmer superficial touch over a more wavering and uncertain drawing than is common with that master. They have little of the charm of color for which La Farge is best known, and none too much of the serious and stubborn imagination which in his case has so often forced a climby hand to find means of expression for it. Still, it is not difficult to see in the "Nymph" an idealization of girlhood at once ing in expression, and no painter of animals has ever better hit off a dog's moods than La Farge has done in the last named picture. All four paintings are of old date. Perhaps their rather hot color is an effect of age. The "St. John" was painted at the beginning of the artist's career. Mr. Henry James, Jr., the novelist, then quite s oung man, posed for it. The female figure with hands clasped in prayer is of the same period. The others are more recent, but all show the effects of time. Their appearance now gives rise to a rather unpleasant reflection. Works of a man who has never been properly un-derstood, they already look obsolete, and, though superior to the other pictures in the gallery, it is evident tha heir day is past. How long a day will the others have ! Looking around to see if anybody is following at all in Mr. La Farge's ways, a little picture by Albert P. Ryder takes the eye. It is called a "Landscape with Figures." but both figures and landscape are utterly unreal. It is, in truth, not much more than an accidental play of colors, and has about the same value as a richly glazed tile which has come out wonderfully well in the firing. Mr. Ryder never paints an idea, like La Farge, but he has often influed some sentiment into his compositions. It appears that he is willing to take his chance for this, for the present picture is as free from santiment as it is from drawing or perspective. Here again he is unlike La Farge, who has always taken endless trouble and used all means, even some that are considered illegiti-mate, to realize his conception and give it a body and a

form.

But Mr. Ryder seldom fails to get tone, while Mr. Wm: Gedney Bunce and Mr. Chas. II. Miller, who try at least as hard for it, as seldom succeed. Mr. Miller has other claims to notice. He is very clever in composition. His "Barnyard at Sunset," with brilliantly colored clouds sebind a dark acreen of trees shows this. If one can behind a dark screen of trees, shows this. If one can ignore some manifest faults, his attention is held to the picture, and he is agreeably amused with well-contrived contrasts and analogies. In the large picture of Niagara he has made a bad mistake in putting a big boulder in the foreground, which dwarfs the mighty cataract and makes it look almost ridiculous.

Mr. F. D. Millet's "Edge of the Sea" is as dainty a bit

of painting as any in the gallery. In fact, there is not another of which we could say, as we may of it, that it is like a study by Fromentin. It does not express as much; but the mode of expression is almost as neat, as fine, and correct. Still it is only a study, not a picture.

Mr. J. F. Murphy has the best work, in the landscape ine, of any of the younger men. The subject is well chosen, being a massy group of trees at the turn of a stream. It is painted with a freshness that only comes of faithful study of nature, and with an effectiveness that could only be learned of Mr. George, Inness, who, we regret to say, has not sent the best he is capable of to the exhibition. His "Morning"—on the mountains-is big: it is broadly treated; the effect aimed at—the sun

rising through blue mista—is a grand one, but the pic-ture looks a trifle theatrical. One cannot help thinking that, on a larger scale, it would make an excellent drop Eastman Johnson's two pictures—like La Farge's—seem whimsically out of place. By themselves they would be respectable, well-considered works. Cheek by jowl with the bolder work of Chase and Beckwith and Shirlaw and Eaton, they appear weak. Mr. Irwin's "Attic Philoso Eaton, they appear weak. Mr. Irwin's "Attic Philosopher" is stronger, but it is without humor or feeling, is not picturesque, and, as a study, it is over-labored.

Wm. Sartain's "Waste Lands by the Sea," Macy's "Belated"—a snow scene; Van Boskerk's "Jersy Lowindands," Dewey's "Along the Shore," Maitland Armstrong's "Old Houses," are good landscapes, painted in widely differing manners. Edgar A. Ward's "Tobacco Field" is very fair as genre.

Field" is very fair as genre. The Art Club contains a great deal of skill and of ac-ent, much of which must be going astray. It can be the members nothing but good to be together. They may learn more from one another than they, could in any other way. Their differences, striking as they are, do not go deep. They relate merely to method and tech-nique. Mr. Millet paints in tones, Mr. Beinhart in valsoilles, on his way to Algeria. However, on the interference of the Prefect of Nantes, the order of banishment was revoked, and the Doctor returned to his home, but not before his daughter had become insane from grief. In 1861 young Clémenceau was sent to Paris to complete his medical studies. He was the house surgeon at the Saipétrièro Hospital, and in 1865 he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the period of his medical studies his ideas on polities, religion, and science had been

Makes Leve to Capt. Wenthergange. Frank Mordaunt plays Cupt. Weathergaug in "Old Shipmates" and Miss Laura Wallace plays the Widow. It is the Widow's business

to make violent love to the Captain. The com-pany has recently returned to New York. On Friday morning Miss Wallace asked Justice Duffy at Jefferson Market Police Court for a private audience. She said that Mrs. Fanny fordaunt had frequently threatened to kill her. On Thursday night Mrs. Mordaunt suddenly ontered Miss Wallace's room at 124 Washington place, used violent language, struck her several lows and finally threw a water pitcher at her,

blows, and finally threw a water pitcher at her, deluging her with water.

A summons was issued, and Mrs. Mordaunt, accompanied by her daughter Josephine, and by the wife of Neison Waldron, the actor, came to Jefferson Market yesterday afternoon. As they were passing through the lobby, Mrs. Mordaunt leaning upon Mrs. Waldron's arm, Mr. Waldron appeared, and, pulling his wife away, asked her what she was doing there. Mrs. Waldron had in her hand a paper which her husband snatched from her, and which was torn into saveral pieces before a policeman could interfere. It proved to be a certificate from Dr. Ferdinand Beach that Mrs. Mordaunt is suffering with congestion of the brain, which at times makes her insane, and that any excitement may permanently upset her reason. which at times makes her insane, and that any excitement may permanently upset her reason, Mr. Waldron took his wife away. A messenger handed to Justice Duffy a note from Miss Wallace, who wrote that she was too ill to be present. Justice Duffy was about to dismiss the complaint, when John M. Burke, manager of the company in which Mordaunt and Miss Wallace play, came into court carrying fragments of colored lithographs used to advertise the play. He complained that Mrs. Mordaunt had gone into a number of shops in the windows of which the lithographs were displayed, and had torn up the lithographs. That morning she had created a disturbance in the laundry at Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, where some of the lithographs were on exhibition.

dry at Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, where some of the lithographs were on exhibition.

"We have had much trouble with Mrs. Mordaunt." Mr. Burke said. "When the company was at St. Louis, five weeks ago, she created such a tumuit that both she and Mordaunt were turned out of three hotels. When the company returned to New York, Mordaunt left her for his peace of mind. He has always provided liberally for her."

Justice Duffy asked Mrs. Mordaunt what explanation she had to make. She accused Miss Wallace of breaking up her home and destroying her happiness. I don't remember assaulting her," she said. "My mind is a blank as to that. I must have been insane, or I never would have gone to her house."

Justice Duffy picked up a piece of a lithograph, on which appeared Mordaunt's picture, and after guzing at it a moment said: "You are very foolish to trouble yourself about this man. I don't consider him good looking, and feel convinced that if he should die you would have no difficulty in obtaining a much betterlooking husband. The examination is set down for Monday week at Essex Market."

Mrs. Mordaunt was allowed to go on her own recognizance.

Mrs. Mordaunt lived in Brooklyn a few years ago. In 1879 she was taken to a police station, and accused of swallowing laudanum. In 1881 she accused a police sergeant of throwing red popper in her eyes. He was acquitted on that charge, and dismissed the force for having made an improper arrest on her representations.

AMUSEMENTS.

From their rather ill-judged excursion into the domain of classical music the Fifth Avenue company have returned to the safer ground of English operetta. The representations of "The Pirates" on Thursday and of 'Patience" on Friday were smooth and satisin precisely the measure as its fun is simpler and more direct of the two, "Patience" is beyond comparison the more subtle and imag-inative, and calls for a treatment more delicate

yond comparison the more subtle and imaginative, and calls for a treatment more delicate and appreciative than it is likely ever to receive at the hands of any mortal operetta company, as operetta companies are constituted.

In both pieces much of the success was due to the excellent acting of Mr. Barnabee, whose native Yankee humor is so dry and quiet as to give the impression—the one mainly to be desired—of being an essential part of his own temperament, His Bunthorne was one of the best yet seen in New York—not by any means so billous or so agonizingly contorted in stained-glass attitudinizing as some of the accepted types, but all the pleasanter for that Bunthorne, developed to his logical extreme of possibility, is and to be a rather oppressive creature, and it is easy to get too much of him. It is owing to something like high art on the part of Mr. Barnabee that we rather sympathize with than loathe him, and do not revel in flendish exultation over his final discomflure.

Mr. Frothingham, when not hampered with some such idiotic role as that of Mustapha in "Fatinitza," shows good, broad, genuine low comedy talent, He made an excellent gardener in "Figaro," and his chief of police on Friday was funny in the extreme. Miss litzie Burton is bright and attractive as the Major General's daughter, but a little embarrassed with her weight of uncongenial meiancholy as a "rapturous maiden." In her proper sphere of the rollicking soubrette she is a very pleasant object to look on or to listen to.

Mr. Daly produced at his theatre last night comedy in! four acts, called "Seven-Twentyeight, or Casting the licomerang." It is offison. The comedy is adapted from the German by Mr. Daly, and is not particularly startling in either treatment or plot.

There is a good deal of the horse play peculiar to German comedies, and the

play peculiar to German comedies, and the usual silly old husband, who plunges into reprehensible dissipation and then endeavors to conceal the fact from his confiding wife, is prominent. The play is far from original, but it moves smoothly, though rather slowly at times, and affords opportunity for several neat bits of character acting.

The play opens in a country house, not far from New York. A charming girl—Miss Behan—has had her portrait painted unknown to her silly old father, and it has caused great interest in New York. At the same time the devoted wife of the silly old father sends some of that gentleman's early posticeffusions, written while he was courting her, to a new magazine, and they are published. A self-possessed young man is charmed by the face of the portrait in the picture gallery, seeks the original, and promptly loves her. Then he urges the entire household to visit New York. This is done at once, as the charming young girl pants for social triumphs and the silly old father thirsts for literary fame. When they get to town the girl leads her lover through tantalizing mazes, and the father develops a tendency to visit the ballet girls at the operaled manual contents and the horse play are led along naturally to a happy and forgiving elimax. ed along naturally to a happy and forgiving

ied along naturally to a happy and forgiving climax.

Miss Behan played the leading role with delicacy, refinement, and grace: Mr. Drew was quite self-possessed; Mr. Lewis, as the father, was rather amusing, and Mrs. Gilbert, as the confiding old wife, was sadmirable. But there is so much threadbare material in "Seventwenty-eight" that, it palls on the audience before it is half played.

WINTER LUXURIES.

Bellencies from Southern Fleids and Enstern

"Fifty thousand quarts of strawberries may e expected here next month from Florida, Georgia, and outh Carolina," said a wholesale dealer yesterday. South Carolina, said a wholesale dealer yesterday, "Two thousand quarts arrived to-day from Jacksonville, and this makes 7,000 quarts received from there this month. They are selling to-day at 75 cents a quart; the first trought \$2.75. Let the young folks who are thinking of matrimony know that two cases of orange blossoms arrived this morning from Florida, being the first some arrived the morning from Florida, being the first sent in a refrigerator, and are in a fine condition."

Hothouse strawberries from Massachusetts and Rhode Island bring \$1 a quart now; the first brought \$10. Peaches from the same source will begin to arrive in about two months. Cucumbers from the hot heds around Boston and Fitchburg are arriving, and retailers sell the best at \$1 a dozen, or \$1 more than the wholesale dealers charge. Mushrooms from Long Island and from the hothouses around South Amiloy are worth 50 cents a pound at wholesale; the retailers charge their wealthy customers a price that nets a large profit. The hothouse radiales in market come mostly from Long Island. And the sell of the hothouse industry, though we have houses also on Long Island and in New Jersey."

Half Hour Bonts to States Island. John H. Starin published a notice vester lay that on and after April 1 half hour boats would be run on the North Shore Staten Island ferry.

Mephisto Cignre Are unsurpassed in quality by any cigars made in the United States. D. Hirsch & Co., manufacturers, 128 and 130 Rivington st., N. Y.—Adv.

"Rough on Corns." Ask for Wells's "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick relief; omplete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Adr. Pure Tens.

Pure Teas.

Five pounds, \$1; all kinds. Sample Tea Co., 203 Pearl and \$6 Fullon st.—.de.

"A penny saved is two pence earned." People who believe this are taking advantage of the reduction in prices at Cowpertineait's prior to March 1. Special bargain in mahogany, walnut, and ash chamber suites parior suites, wardrobes, extension tables, pier glasses, carpet and oil cloth remnants. 153 to 150 Chatham st.—.der.

Andrews' Basar says: " Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure a sure perfect, and clegant remedy." -- Ads

PROCESDINGS OF CONGRESS

A Bebate on Valon and Non-Union Printers WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate passe the Legislative Appropriation bill to-day with out amending it except to strike out the provision for the repeal of the law authorizing the appointment of Assistant Secretaries of War and of the Navy, The Public Printer's salary was increased to \$4,000 a year, after a long de-bate, in which the Typographical Union came in for a good deal of censure. Mr. Anthony of bate, in which the Typographical Union came in for a good deal of censure. Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island said the Government printing office was controlled by the union men, who would all leave the office if a non-union printer were given employment. Mr. Plumb of Kanasas knew a man who obtained employment in the office, but not being able to show a certificate of membership in the union he was compelled to leave. Mr. Hale of Maine thought it the duty of the Government printer, at the close of the present session of Congress, to weed out of the office avery member of the union, and to fill their places with non-union men from the large cities. He thought it disgraceful that any body of men should be allowed to dictate to a great Government office with regard to what persons it should employ. Mr. Voorhees of Indians, on the other hand, said that printers had as much right to combine to protect themselves as other classes had, and it was not claimed that the Government printers received too much money. Mr. Conger of Michigan said the union printers when the try to control or dictate to the Public Printer in any other way than by saying that if he employed persons who are willing to work below a certain rate of wages they do not wish to be employed with such persons. This the orinters had a perfect right to do, and their union was a good thing for themselves and for the community. It was stated that the Government printers were paid something more than the union rates, which was justified on the ground that the Government work is irregular.

The House passed the bill to prevent the importation of adulterated or spurious tea, amending it to provide for further examination of the tea, if the examiner does not believe the samples represent its true quality. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, the sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed the House at any time to take up the Senate Tariff bill, declare a disagreement with it, and ask for a conference committee. Action was deferred until Monday. Mr. Flower in

THE BARBER ON A SUNDAY TOPIC.

He Makes a Few Homarks about the Bible, and Repents an Idle Tale about Pensions. "Such a Cherman parber vot on Sunday shafes owid of sbite of der benal gode tond got a great deal peezness to dalk apowd religion," said the German barber near the Cooper Institute, yesterday: "but somedimes my mout vill itself shoot off if I can helb it or not. A goot many gusdimers peen dalking apowd dot gier-chyman py der Fift affenoo vich peen owit of der Pible knocking spots. Some of dem gusdimers been bleased mit dot, alretty, bardickler der Chews und der Catholics, und all vot tond got der same religion vot dot glerchyman pe longs to. Dot yos a beculiar dings. If a man go blendy money und a goot vife und horse und

got der same roligion vot dot glerchyman pelongs to. Dot vos a beculiar dings. If a man got blendy money und a goot vife und horse und vaggon, he tond care how many beople got some more dings cheest der same; but so soon as uits him he vos mat like der tickens at vot der rest der beople got bleased mit, "Und by chiminy hooky! dom veillers vet make neilef dem tond anydings pelief, dem peen choost like a spia-veel on der Fourth of "I peen aurbrised dot such breaching should dook blace. I had subbosed blendy beople could outsto der churches peen found, like Fob Ingersoil, to make owid of der Fible foolishness, mitwit such bowerful Fifth affenous." Ven I gloze my shop und dake my bitcher larker peer, I right avay roat sometings for der imbroofment my prains. Bot's der vay I can so goot dalk to der feeddeen cent gusdimers, all der vile. No I half apowd religion a goon vich dis feller und dot can a few armfuls dook avay. Heligion peen choost like a dose meticine. If vou road der whole ding swallow down it tond do fou sine goot at l. It is avay, und pen goot veil. It is avay von leedle biece of der drack from der priggest der drunk lines avay, und you sholid der whole poezness. Maype some beople so leedle religion got dem vood not miss vot dem can. Look at it owit of a peezness boint of view-shall a breacher dake from his own mout his pred und pudder, und der same dime der pred und pudder der endire brofession? Py chiminy heeky! der only dings I can account for it mit, which was a per pred to a language of the wood not miss vot dem can be pred und pudder der endire brofession? Py chiminy heeky! der only dings I can account for it mit, and the pred to the product of the mit of the

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE

The Appent of Distinguished Englishmen to President Grevy of Prance.

LONDON, Feb. 14.-The following is a copy of the petition that has been sent to the Prosident of the French Republic on behalf of Prince

dent of the French Republic on behalf of Prince
Peter Krapotkine:

We, the undersigned, British subjects and others, artists, men of science and letters, appeal to your clemency
on behalf of Frince Feter Krapotkine, sentenced at Lyons
to five years' detention in a Franch prison.

His exploration of Siberia and Finiand is universally
regarded as a unsterpiece of scientific research. In
Russia, the Imperial Geographical Society has published
the great work in which he has set forth the results of
his examination of the geological system of Finland. In France he is known as the author of the
important of the Besse contained in the Goohas contributed during recent years to such periodicals
as Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, Nature,
Forminghity Review. Nineteenth Craitry, and others;
while most of the articles on Russian Geography in the
new edition of the Encyclopersia Britannica are by him.
Believing him to be capable of much that in his absence
must necessarily remain unaccompilated in the interest
of science, which is the interest of humanity, we inplore your interference, and entreat that you will be
pleased to restore lum to the pursuits in which he excels
and to the studies to which he has devoted his high
addities.

We make this appeal in the firm persuasion that the

and to the studies to which he has devoted his high addition.

We make this appeal in the firm persuasion that the estimate powed upon him is practically a sentence of death. It is known that his health, broken by the hard-ship to which he was exposed during his journeys through Siberia, was further impaired by his long soliourn as a political prisoner in a Russian forfress and that he is smileted by gastric disease and with a severe form of acurvy. To deprive him of fresh air and of bodily freedom will be rapidly and surely to develop those aliments, and to inflict upon him much physical suffering and premature death.

In the hope that you will favorably entertain this petition your memorialisms will ever pray.

B. W. Bichardson, And others.

Nightingale Brothers' Affairs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Nightingale Bros., silk manufacturers, of Paterson, are not financially embarrassed, but have asked an extension from their creditors to enable them to accomplish their desire of being their own agents and selling their produc desire of being their own agents and selling their produc-tions direct from their mills. Their mill properfy is val-ued at \$31,000, on which they owe \$10,000, and they have eight years in which to pay the same. Their machinery, estimated at \$61,000, is free. It was necessary, however, in orders at \$61,000, is free. It was necessary, however, in orders and the same and the selling agents, to secure in orders and the selling agents at the secure needily been granted by their creditors. The advances made and are not secessive, but are strictly in accord-ance with the rules of such transactions. The net bal-ance, as shown by recent statement, is nearly \$69,000. Nighthous 1800.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Tues-TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-SH? In Tuca-day's Sus I am quoted as saying: "He (Number One) had as good a chance to get here as some other physical force men who came here in the last few weeks."
What I intended to say in answer to the reporter's question as to whether Number One was here was that if such a person existed he had blenty of time to come here since the first of the prisoners gave "information" to the trawn I know of no physical force men who have landed here.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of consumption, Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strength-cus the system and purities the blood. By druggists—Ad-

A Chicago editor says the pig pen is mightier than the award. Editors merchants lawyers ductors, everybody indeed, says. "Ely selvean Bain will cure catarrh and cold in the head." So cents.—4de.

Scariet wool undershirts, best value in city, & double-breasted merino, Soc. Cardigan jackets, big gains, J. W. Johnston, 200 Grand et ; also 370 0th av.— Carter's Little Liver Pills are unlike all other pills. N purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bil One pill a dose. 25 cents.—Adv.

American Watches at factory prices. Gents' gold stem winders. Sto up. J. 11. Johnston. 150 Bowary, S. Y.-4dr

WAS HE A PROITIVE WITNESS?

The Talk of the Stownway who was Killed Of the three stowaways discovered on board the wrecked steamer Glamorgan when she was a day out from Liverpool two were Irishmen. One of the Irishmen, who said his name was H. Cullen, was dashed against the rails of the steamer by the heavy sea, and had his neck broken. He died on board of the Republic shortly afterward, and was buried at sea. Chief Engineer Thomas Cantlay of the Glamorgan had had frequent talks with Cullen, who said he was from Dublin. The Chief Engineer asked him why he had left the city. He replied that the Dublin authorities were after him because of his connection with the Phonnix Park murders. He said that he had been accused of being one of the murderers, and had expected to be called on to identify some of the men who were under arrost for complicity in the crime. He intimated that he know a great deal that the Dublin authorities would like toget hold of. The Chief Engineer informed Capt. Court of Cullen's talk, and Capt. Court said he would have the matter investigated when the steamer got here. the rails of the steamer by the heavy

the matter investigated when the steamer got here.

Cullen having been killed, suspicion was directed against his brother stowaway. Thomas Doss, Mr. Cantlay said last evening that Doss had been locked up in the foreastie of the Republic with the rescued crew and passengers of the Gismorgan. The Captain of the Republic said Chief Engineer Cantiay, has sent a despatch to the British Consul, Mr. Edwards, informing him that Doss is under arrest here, suspected of being concerned in the Phoenix Park murders. Doss denies that he had anything to do with it."

The first officer of the Republic said that Doss was locked up because he had stolen something from one of the crew. Doss is a lively Irishman with stubby, sandy beard, brown hair, and sharp, blue eyes.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.- The subscription books

of the Morning Journal Company were opened here to day. All the stock was taken by the holders of the stock of the Gazette Company and by the owners of the Com-

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY.

Arrived-SATURDAY, Peb. 24. Sa Republic, Irving, Liverpool Feb. 15, and Queenstor Sa Republic, Irving, Liverpool Feb. 15, and 4 leth.

Se Plantyn, Schatt, Antwerp Jan. 31, Se Rhodora, Gannon, Marseilies Jan. 14, Se Castalia, Ward, Napico Jan. 16, Se Liendall, Johannen, Havre Feb. 3, Se Alexin, Vallet, Marseilles Jan. 16, Se Licenora, Brage, Portland. 62, Se Control, Williams, Portland. 62, Se Control, Edward Castalia, Se Breakvater, Bonz, Lewes, Se Bristol, Williams, Bristol, Ship Autelope, Peabody, Calcutta, Ship Richard Robinson, Moresean, Trieste, Ship Thiorys, Larkin, Sharpaess.

ARRIVED OUT.

Sa Labrador, from New York, has passed Scilly.
Sa Castor, from New York, at Amsterdam.
Sa Adriatic, from New York, at Queenslown. SAILED PROM PORKIGE PORTS. Sa Suevia, from Havre for New York. Sa France, from Havre for New York.

Business Motices.

Housekeepers: -Electro Silicon, the best silver posh. When purchasing see that full name is on box.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Ex-racts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

MARRIED.

POOR-ALBRO.-On Wednesday, Feb. 21, at Holy frinity Church, by the Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., Charles 5. Poor to Charlotte E., daughter of the late James Albro f Elizabeth, N. J.

BENEDICT.—At Mamaroneck, Feb. 21, 1883, Joseph II.
Benedict, son of Aaron S. Benedict, in the Sist year of
his age.
Funeral services at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church at
30 P. M. today, Feb. 25.
BRIGGS.—On the 24th Funeral services at the Annarous a. 1.30 P. M. today, Feb. 25.

BRIGGS.—On the 24th Inst., David R. Briggs, son of the late Charles A. Briggs, M. D., aged 48 years 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, U. B. Lawton, 77 Jane 21., on Tuesday at 1.30 october.

Jamaica Standard and Kings County Gazette please cour. Jamaica Standard and Kings County Gazette piease copy.

CROKE.—Feb. 23, 1883. Eugene J., son of John and Margaret Croke, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his uncles, William J. and John McAuliffe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 242 East 5th st., at 2 o'clock on Sunday.

KELTIE.—In New York, on the 20th inst., John Keltic, leaving a widow to mourn his loss.

Haiffax (N. S.) papers please copy.

OUTHOUT.—On the 24th inst., Andrew D. Oothout, in the fillin year of his gre. he dith year of his age.
Funeral will take place on the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., a is late residence, 272 Grand at., Brooklyn, E. D.

For the benefit of persons seeking homes near the city,

OTICE is given that, on and after April 1, 18e3, HALF NOTICE is given that, on and after April 1, 1883, HALP INOURLY boats will be run to the NORTH SHORE of STATEN ISLAND by the NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND STRAMBOAT CO. from PIER 1 East River, landing at NEW SRIGITTON, SALLOWS NNUG HAR BOR, WEST NEW BRIGHTON, PORT RICHMOND, and ELM PARK. Arrangements are also pending with the Central R. R. of New Jersey to transport passengers on occasions when hoats are prevented from running by reason of tice, fog. or other causes. ANNING SMITH, Supt.

ice, fog, or other causes. ANNING SMITH, Supt.

TO CONSUMERS OF FINE WHISKEY.

We hereby certify that Messra H. B. KIRK A CO. of
No. 69 Fulton et and 1,158 Brosdway. New York, have
purchased the entire production of
OLD CROW RYE
since January, 1872

Froprietors of the Old Crow Distillery.
Frankfort, Ky., December, 1881.
Sold to the trade or to families.

THE COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE POS the cure of rheumatism, gout, dyspepsis, catarrh, affectioners the control of seem, of the akin, liver, kidneys lungs, and chronic dysesem, seemally, organized under the laws of the States are generally, organized under the laws of the States are generally organized under the laws of the States are also as a seemal of the States and a Medical Board, is in operation at 142 East 34th st.

By order of the Board

T. N. HOLDEN, M. D., Secretary.

EPILEPSY. PPILEPSY.

Persons afflicted with this maindy can find immediate relief by applying for information to the writer, who has appeared a thorough and permanent cure, and who can give testimony respecting many other who have been innitially restored. Address A. B. Branch I. O. Station L. New York city. WATER SUPPLIED FOR CITIES, VIL.

layer, and manufacturing purposes, under Green's Tube Well and Shaw's fram Well Patents. Users of devices claiming to evade the patents will be prosecuted for both royally and damages. WM D. ANDREWS & BRO., 233 Broadway. THE ARGYLE, WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1883 MAY 20 APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE EARLY FOR CHOICE OF EGOMS. JAMES F. COLT. CANN F.I.I. MASSEY & CO. BET M AND QUININE for the bair. Freely acknowledged the lead-ing preparation for the growth of the bair. 1,121 Broad-way, 678 5th av., and Newport. E. I.

THE IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS, the only Truss that can be worn with ease night and day cleanest house in the city. Open sundays to to 12. Ring seel. 822 Broadway, corner 12th at "BIANA"—A plain, scientific treatise for Diana-narried people. Price, 25 cents. BURNZ & CO., 24 Clinton place, New York. WHETHER TO DYE OR NOT IS A more matter of faste: it is good taste to use BUCKING-HAM'S DYE for the whisters.

Special Motices

THE LOST CHILD. A PATE WORSE THAN ABDUCTION. HOW PARENTS, BY A LACE OF PRECAUTION AND CARE, ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THEIR

Camden, Me., Herald. The moral and legal responsibility of parents in the care of their children is, fortunately, attracting the serious attention of the better portion of the entire country. The many instances of child beating, oppression, and other forms of cruelty which have come to light, do mand that something be done; and it is grantfring to other forms of crueity which have come to igni, demand that something be done; and it is gratifying by
know that the people are becoming thoroughly aroused.
Whether the crueity be in the form of physical violence
or physical neglect matters not—the principle in both
cases is the same. The man or woman who neglects his
or her own health may be pardoned, as the consequences
fall upon the individual alone; but the parent or guardian who permits the inroads of disease upon the innecent ones dependent upon him for protection is crimimally liable in the sight of God, however, parents that
intend to care for their children, but who, through carlessness or the urgancy of other duties, permit them to
become the innocent victims of disease. Such parents
may be guiltiess of intentional wrong, but the diseastrous
results upon their children are just as great.

The area of the complete the second of the same of the same of the same
unknown effects of the atmosphere, the water, and the
general tendency to maisria are so great. There are
many families in this locality who have been called upon
to mourn untimely losses, even when the grantest care
was exercised; but the experience of one only will be
given. It is that of the late W. O. Thomas: The children
wer all most promising, but for some unexplained reason their health and strength seemed to gradually leasen
until their friends feared they were the, victims of

neas as above related, and that he was restored to perfect health by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Now, Edward Thomas's parents, while they lived, undoubtedly provided faithfully for the wants of all their children; and yet the seeds of disease last takeu deep root. Their care in one direction had been counteracted by unknown carelessness in another. Their love was sincere, but wholly misdirected. They should have known shat children are just as liable to kidney and liver disease as grown-up people; and that the fatality of Bright's disease of the kidneys is just as a creat among little officers of the counter of the children are just as liable to kidney and liver disease of the kidneys is just as great among little officers. The after counteres of measles and scarled fever, diphtheria, and the passing troubles which so easily become chronic, all demand the gragest care and caution. No case of cholera infantum, measles, scariatina, or diphtheria was ever virulent while the child's kidneys and liver were healthy. It would simply be an impossibility. These important organs of the body are just forming within the child and growing with its growth; and they can be trained to struth and uprightness.

The importance of carefully watching the slightest troubles of the child, and especially those affecting the kidneys and liver, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Children respond so readily to the proper remedies and are so estitive to disease, that it is a lain to depire included the counter of the counter of carefully watching the slightest troubles of the child, and especially those affecting the kidneys and liver, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Children respond so readily to the proper remedies and are so estitive to disease, that it is a lain to depire incoming the stimulation of the child and can be trained to fruch and contained to have a strong constitution, she to resist the inroads of disease through coming years, shall be the result.

ONLY ORIGINAL SIN.

SAD CONDITION OF PARTICULAR POETICAL PER SONS-NO HELP POSSIBLE.

Will you please write something original in my album, Mr. Coleridge !" she said. " My dear," replied the poet, " I fear I have nothing original in me except orig-inal sin."

Certain manufacturers of porous plasters seem to be in Certain manufacturers of porous plasters seem to be in the same fix. Tried before both the courts and the peo-ple, more holes have been found in their claims that even in their plasters. Until BENSON'S CAPCINE PO-ROUS PLASTERS entered the field a dozen years ago, the whole plaster product was crude as Fulton's steam-boat, and almost as impotent to cure disease as the in-cantations of an Indian doctor. Benson's embodies the only vital improvements ever made in plasters. The old styles-whether spread on kid, paper, or rubber-were nothing more than weak counter-irritants at the best; slow to act, disagreeable to handle, and without the slightest medicinal qualities. In response to the de-mands of the medical profession and the public for a trustworthy and efficient article, Benson's was at length put on the market. To-day it is the standard externa

remedy.

These plasters are neater, cleaner, quicker in action and vastly more effective in ameliorating or curing dis-ease than limiments, medicated oils, salves, or lotions. They are prescribed by physicians, who prefer them to any other porous plaster.

For neuralgia, localized rheumatism, diseases of the

Word "Capcine" cut in the genuine. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, New York. MARVELLOUS CURES are made daily "by the laying on of hands," at 193 6th av., by Dr. FANYOU, the laying on of hands," at 183 6th av., by Dr. FANYOU, who heals the poor free from 9.30 to 10.30 A. M. Read the testimony of Mrs. HERNANDEZ, 228 Sullivan at., room 10, front house, who was cured of pains in the lungs, inpaired reason, and rheumatism in a short time, after suffering fourteen years and trying skilled physicians and medicines without avail. Can be seen at any time at above address.

Hew Publications.

DATHER J. J. MORIARTY'S WORKS STUMBLING BLOCKS MADE STEPPING STONES ON THE ROAD TO CATHOLIC FAITH. Eighth Edition now rendy. I vol., 12mo. Cioth, #1.25 net. Paper covers, 25 cents, postpaid.

"This is the product of a loying heart and a clear intellect."—The London Tablet. "Without a trace of sects rish bitterness."—N. Herald. "Worth ten times the price, even as a mere literary treat."—Catholic Review, ALL FOR LOVE; OR, FROM THE MANDER TO THE CROSS. I vol. Cloth extra, #1.25 net. Second Edition now ready.

CROSS. I vol. Cloth extra, \$1.25 net. second and thon now ready.

"It is charming in style, and commends itself to all classes and creeds."—N. Y. Heraid. "Awakens the highest sentiments and the purest susceptibilities."—N. Y. Star. "Sound in doctrine, convincing in reasoning, clear in atyle, rich with the fatness of the Gospel."—Baltimore Mirror. For sale by Catholic Publication Society, \$1. Barclay at., New York, or by the author, Chatham, N. Y. P.L.W. BERS and steam fitters wanting situations can have their advertisements inserted without charge in The Sanitary Engineer, published Thursdays, at 140 William st. For sale by newsdealers everywhere, sawn could a conv.

Meligious Motices.

A -A-AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The A-Boutney Gospel Temperance Meetings will be neld to day at 230 and 7 39 F. M at the Indian Meetings will be neld to day at 230 and 7 39 F. M at the Indian And State and Broadway. The great, the original, and Olympian Colored siee Club 0 male and founde volces? the great, the original, and the only Olympian Colored Quintet (male volces), and all the talent which has alded the past week will be present and remain at both meetings to-day. The Hon THOS W PITTMAN, Chairman. THOS N DOUTNEY, Manager.

A T OLD JOHN ST. M.E. Church, Sunday, 2:30
A P.M. C. W Sawyer of Cooper Union will conduct
the Gospel temperance meeting, assisted by other ladies
and gentlemen connected with the great and noble work
of saving men from the curse of rum. Mr. Frederick
stell, the gospel temperance chorister, will have charge
of singing on this occasion. Everybody welcome.

A MERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Coop-er Institute—Sunday afternion, 3 o'clock, address by the Rev. Duncan Mediregor of Brooklyn; also W. H. Whitehead, Esq., of Manchester, England, in speech and song. Dr. Kelley, Director of Music. Choice programma JOS. A. BOGARDUS, President. B. H. CARPENTER Cor. Secretary.

A T CHICK ERING HALL, 5th av. corner 18th A T SATH ST. Reformed Church, west of Sth av.—
Rev. F. N. Zahriskie, D. D., is expected to preach on
Sunday, at 10 30 A. M. and 7 30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Bishop anow, sent of flod to explain the mys-teries of prophecy and declare the doom of the na-tions, will preach in the Medical College, 23d st. and 4th av., at 3 P. M. The eagles are invited to the supper of flod. DLEFCKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing st.—10,45 A. M., and 7,45 P. M., preaching by the Rev. John Jay Lewis of South Boston, Mass. Public invited.

COOD TEMPLAMS UNION, Trenor Hall, Broad-cates, Dr. T. S. Lambert, and the Rev. Dr. Strobridge, Solo by Mrs. E. Lapper, C. B. CUTTEN, Pres. E. COULLAND, Cor. Sec'y. NDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH,
Masonic Temple, 6th av and 2nd st.—Evening, 7.30,
Rev. Father O'Connor preaches. "Irelands wretched
condition caused by Romes faire religion." Marriages
and other pastoral duties attended from Father O'Connor's residence, 42 south Washington square. All invited.

M. WHITNEY, Evangelist: Smith, Razor Strop Man; Fanny Crosby, and hosts of others will wit-ness for Jesus Sabbath 239 F. M. corner Water and Dover sts. All welcome. NEW JERUBAI.EM CHURCH ("SWEDEN. N BORGIAN"), East 35th St., between Park and Lex-

A BORGIAN", East 35th M, between Park and Lez-ington avs., the Rev. S. S. Seward, pastor.—Services begin at 11 A. N. Feb. 25, Text. Luke avi. 9. Make to yourselves friends of the manmon of unrighteousness, or the subordination of natural things to spiritual." Sunday school with adult classes, after services.

EVENING LECTURES ON THE BIBLE.

Third lecture by the Rev. S. S. Seward, at the above chirch, Sunday evening, Feb. 25, at 85 o'clock. Subject.

The Divine and Chiversal Law according to which the word is written, illustrated by the Serpent as mentioned in the Word.

ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, the Rev. W. S. Rame ford, Rector Samulay services, 11 A. M., 4 P. N., 4

A organizing for the apiritual worship of one only and true God Creator of the universe. Public services will be inaugurated on third Sunday of March. Those weak-ing to join us to belp may address SECRETARY THE ISTIC CHURCH. 185 5th av., city